NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-ner Thirtioth at .- Maunee daily. Performance every evening. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25d st., between 5th and 6th ave. BOWER: THEATRE, Bowery.-Two Convicts-ME-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.-

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth et .- FEE-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Breadway.-THE FIELD OF THE TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.-UNCLE

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-

FELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Bro PROW-FROW-HOME FLY DON'T TICKLE ME, &c CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th an 59th sts. - THEODORE TROMAS' POPULAR CONCRETS. TERRACE GARDEN, Pifty-eighth street and Third aye nue. BARRER BLEW.

APOLIO HALL corner 28th street and Broadwa NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, July 1, 1870.

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WHICH ONE?-An exchange paper exclaims :- "The lie proven on Ben Butler!" Which one?

Two Huge Public Baths were opener yesterday, one in North and the other in East river. The young democracy will be enabled probably to show cleaner hands than bereto-

UNIVERSITY RESIGNATIONS.-What is the reason the faculty of the Cornell University, "elegant English" of Goldwin Smith about Disraeli disturbed them?

"DOCTOR HOFFMAN."-Governor Hoffman has been dubbed an LL. D. by Princeton Col. lege. As a venerable Edinboro' divine once remarked, "all such honors are dubious." But it probably won't set the Governor back any at some future time.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS, as they are called, are the general order of the day among the colleges, and their proceedings, as usual are very interesting to the collegians, though to the public in general they tell pretty much the old story of last year and the year before the war.

A TOUGH ROUGH .-- Our roughs would seem to be pretty tough, and rather hard to kill. A bartender put five bullets into the body of one of these fellows, who assaulted him night before last, and he walked off complacently with the leaden dose in his body. It may be asked what is the use of coroners in districts where this kind of animal lives?

A HEAVY JOB FOR JOHNSON. -- We understand that ex-President Johnson has abandoned the idea of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land this year, and has settled himself down in East Tennessee to the task of "A Constitutional Vindication of My Policy." That's the very book we want, Mr. Johnson; but don't make it too long-"the shorter the better."

THE FAT MELTERS have melted. They agreed yesterday to quit at six o'clock in the afternoon, if the Health Board would allow them that much time to empty their tanks, and, as it was a plain question of incarceration or cease boiling, they promptly closed business at the hour designated. Why people follow such a business has always been a knotty problem to us; but when it comes to following it in such warm weather and against the persecutions of the police and the press we give it up.

THE HEAT IN EGYPT .- We mean the Egypt of Southern Illinois-for we are informed by the Cairo Bulletin of that Egypt of "demoralized radicalism" in that quarter, that "there is something rotten about the Logan plank, which, if agitated, will make a stink;" that "the radical kettle is beginning to raise a terrible fuss," &c., and all this about General Logan. Such things are among the results of this "heated term" at Cairo, in that sweltering swamp which lies in the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Such is the effect of the heat in Egypt. Let the people in more favored localities be thankful that they are not Egypt.

The Chinese and the Labor Question

The extensive advent of Asiatic laborers into countries of Christian civilization is an occurrence that is not to be considered altogether in its relations to the small disputes between cobblers and tailors over rates of wages. Its possible consequences reach far beyond the problem of the workshop, even though the workshop quarrel appears as an immediate cause. Disturbances of the relations of labor and capital have attracted an unusual degree of attention within a few years past, and the ferment among men who live by wages, not only in this country, but even more in Europe, have seemed so widespread and of such a character as to threaten or require nothing less than a total reconstruction of many of the social relations. In England, in France, in Germany, in Italy the workmen have pressed demands deemed unreasonable and revolutionary, and upon their failure to get what they regarded as satisfactory answers they have allied themselves with political parties that sought the overthrow of existing governments. In this country, where men connot pretend to the same reasons for discontent that seem to us valid for people beyond the sea-where there is no chronic grievance in the organization of society-it has been made a grievance that the laws do not directly espouse the cause of the workman against his employer, and held as an injustice that trades were left to regulate themselves. In all countries the demands of the workingman are substantially the samefirst, for higher wages; next, for fewer hours of labor; last, for the right to oppress his fellow workman by compelling his employer not to take into his establishment persons not members of certain societies. All this implies a general uneasiness in the

existing relations between the employer and the employed, due to the tendency of the laborer toward a higher plane in the social scale. In other words, it implies that the laborers of Christendom are in a generally prosperous state; for the demands that men make are modest in proportion to their neces sities, and they grow with the sense of growing power to enforce them and endure contest on account of them. He that is dying in the desert calls only for a drop of water. If he has plenty of water he wants dates. If his life and physical comfort are secure his longing is for a swifter camel and a better wardrobe. So the demands of workmen grow as they no longer feel the pressure of those urgent necessities that once stimulated the simple cry for the means to live. An authentic statement represents that the workmen in the North Adams shoe shops were making from three to seven dollars a day. It does not seem that such pay ought to provoke only a demand for increase. It was thought a great fact for labor when ten hours was established as the length of a working day for mechanics; but now the law in this State fixes it at eight, and though this may horrify some old-fashioned ideas of industry, it is not very certain that even this is a necessary limit to the demand in this direction. Doubtless the claim of the workman to dictate the rules of the establishment in which he works, and to enforce the discipline of his resentment by declaring who shall and who shall not work in the same place, is, of all his demands, the one most in contrast with the modest tone that labor assumed in the days before there were trades unions in the land. But, taken altogether, all his demands—that for wages, which, by comparison with only recent times, are extremely high; that for a very short day, and that for an unreasonable authority-all show that the disturbance in the relations between labor and capital is mainly characterized by a grand inflation of the workingman's fancies. In disputes between labor and capital, as

they have been carried on hitherto, the workingman of one city was brought to reason when his employer discovered that plenty of men were ready to come in from a neighboring city and take his place. This was the employer's victory. Then the workman extended his trade union system to the neighboring city; the employer lost that resource, and the victory was on the other side. But the employer, according to the facilities of intercourse, still had a field of operation in neighboring countries, and called upon England, France or Germany. Within a few years international trade societies have opened the system of communication between all these that prevents the application of that method of securing workmen at what employers look upon as reasonable rates. What is the consequence? Only an enlargement of the circle-only an extension of the district upon which the employer draws for labor when the dearth of it at home makes it too dear for his use. Just as a man once sent into a neighboring street or to another city when his journeymen turned out against him, so he now sends to China, and the immense progress the world has made in the means of locomotion, the wonderful distances it annihilates with electricity and steam, enable him to bring to bear on the grandest scale the simplest remedy against high prices-an increased supply. China is a fabulously populous country. I

teems with humanity as the plague-ridden districts with grasshoppers. Naturally the struggle for the means of subsistence is fierce and close, and wages are at their very lowest. This empire-this vast anthill of hungry, eager, industrious, thrifty people-has within very short time been brought to our doors. The great facilities of transit given by the Pacific steamships and the Pacific Railway give the neighborhood to us of these industrious millions a practical effect that it would otherwise never have had. The Chinamen, therefore, accessible by the million and plastic in an extraordinary degree, are the quantity that capital throws into the scale in its ancient contest with labor, and their appearance in this character is a great revolutionary fact. It is obvious that when labor without limit is thus within easy reach, that if there is to be any extended reconstruction of society, with regard to the relations of labor, capital is not to be altogether without a voice. But when the Chinamen, brought in as laborers and as counters in a game, are once here, and numbering themselves by the million, what then? They are a people who are our antipodes in all social and intellectual regards; it is not possible to imagine civilizations more widely at variance than theirs and ours; and varying civilizations never harmonize side by side. There will be conflict, and tion.

out of that conflict other revolutions besides that in the relations of labor.

Rejection of the St. Domingo Treaty.

The St. Domingo treaty of annexation was rejected by the Senate yesterday, the vote being twenty-eight for to twenty-eight against, and a two-thirds vote was necessary for its ratification. This action was very decisive. Yet the republican Senators opposed to the treaty claim that had the democrats not voted against it there were republicans enough to defeat it, so that there was no hope of its ratification. This is rather unpleasant treatment of the President by his party friends, as he had taken such a deep interest in the annexation of St. Domingo. But it appears General Grant preferred, after all, to have the matter brought to an issue rather than let it lie over. Still we do not regard this action of the Senate as defeating for any length of time the project of annexation. The same thing occurred with Texas. At first the proposition to annex that State was rejected by the Senate, but soon after it was admitted into the Union. There is more reason to think this may be the case with St. Domingo, as some of the amendments to the treaty suggested by the President obtained an affirmative vote. It is a little curious that the democrats, who have always been annexationists, should have voted against the treaty. Probably they do not like the negro element in St. Domingo, and they may have opposed the treaty because it was an administration measure and on party grounds. The House of Representatives may still bring the matter up in another form, and by a joint resolution propose to admit St. Domingo. But, looking at the vote and temper of the Senate, it is doubtful if even a majority could be found to vote for such a resolution. This question has consumed a great deal of time in Congress without a favorable result,

The Spanish Throne-Napoleon's Arrange

It does seem as if during the Parliamentary recess, which is more or less general all over Europe, the long vexed Spanish throne question is likely to be settled. We have already commented on the abdication of Queen Isabella. In our judgment the abdication was of all things the best thing possible for Queen Isabella, for the Prince of the Asturias and for Spain. It was good also for France and for the Emperor Napoleon. It is evidently the Emperor Napoleon's plan for the settlement of a grave difficulty. Any other arrangement might have compromised the Emperor's position. For a time it did seem as if the House of Savoy was to gain by the revolution in Spain. In a general way a Prince of the House of Savoy on the Spanish throne would be good for Spain, and not bad for Europe or even the Latin races. But Napoleon cannot afford to do more for the House of Savoy if he would be just to the House of Bonaparte. A Prince of the House of Braganza would be good for Spain in the emergency. But neither suits Napoleon. Nor does Montpensier. Nor does a republic. The Prince of the Asturias has the best right to succeed his mother. In spite of the protestations of the republicans it our conviction that within three months the young son and heir of Isabella will be welcomed in Spain. When we say such is Napoleon's plan we have said enough. No better solution is possible.

REAL TO BE HANGED .- The highest court has decided that Real, the murderer of officer Smedick, has no further appeal, and he was therefore sentenced yesterday to be hanged on the 5th day of August. Perhaps if Jack Reynolds had not suffered capital punishment Real might never have been brought to the scaffold. To this extent the execution of the law has done some good; but, again, the "law's delay" in Real's case may have had mitted in the city since his conviction. There is nothing which gives more encouragement to the lawless than the slow process of bringing criminals to justice. As long as the door of escape is supposed to be open they are not deterred from proceeding in their usual course of crime. This murder committed by Real was a deliberate and a shocking one. The only chance for the condemned man now lies in the clemency of the Executive. Under all the circumstances it is not likely that Governor Hoffman will interfere to stay the hand of justice, and therefore it is almost certain that the murderer Real will expiate his offence on the day appointed by the Court.

THE MUDDLE IN CONGRESS on the tariff, the Funding bill, the Tax bill, the Currency bill and all other financial measures, seems to be beyond remedy this session. What can we expect with the heat among the nineties for two or three weeks straight on, day and night, especially at Washington; and when the air which they get in the Senate Chamber and in the House has to be pumped in by a steam engine; and when both chambers are always highly charged with gas and gas bags; and when the members of both houses stick to their black cloth coats as tenaciously as Spotted Tail sticks to his loose blanket; and when they imagine that to keep cool they must be eating and drinking all the time? What can we expect of Congress under these conditions? Why don't they adjourn and let the President go to his comfortable cottage at Long Branch? Let us hope, at least, that the appointed day for the adjournment will not be moved a week or two further on towards the dog days.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY-A LONDON INDIGNATION MEETING. - There was an indignation meeting in London on Wednesnay night last on the Anglo-French commercial treaty, which is a sort of reciprocal free trade arrangement between England and France. Joshua Fielden, M. P., and a Manchester cotton manufacturer, made a speech showing the unfavorable operation of the treaty on the English cotton mills, and after this and some other speeches against the treaty resolutions were unanimously adopted denouncing it as the cause of the prostration of industry in England, and calling upon the Ministry to account for denying an investigation into the subject. We see from this that while England thinks reciprocal free trade on the part of the United States with all the world would be an excellent thing she is discovering that English industry, as against French industry, requires a little home protec-

Congress Yesterday. The Senate yesterday transacted business with an alacrity which the prospect of an early adjournment can alone account for. The House amendments to the bill to protect furbearing animals in Alaska were agreed to, and that bill is therefore disposed of. The joint resolution for the relief of officers of the navy was disposed of similarly. Mr. Sumner reported a resolution providing for a new survey of the Nicaragua route for a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, which was indefinitely postponed. A number of minor matters were disposed of and an executive session was held, in which the Dominican treaty was rejected. The Tax and Tariff bill was then further con-

sidered until late in the evening session. The House considered the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and disagreeing on some of the items asked for a committee of conference. One of the items on which they did agree was to forbid deduc tions from annuities on account of depredations. This was the one redeeming feature of Indian treaties. The wily savage is more apt to be deterred from outrages by the dread of osing his annuities or having to pay in money for his crimes than by any other method short of extermination, and now Congress goes out of its way to guarantee him immunity for any terrible outrage he may commit, so far as his annuities are concerned. Among other matters in the morning hour was the passage of the bill making Jersey City a port of entry. This is a big thing for Jersey, and it behooves New York to look to her laurels.

The Funding bill was called up and a general discussion ensued. One cheering feature of the discussion was the almost enthusiastic support of the bill by the democratic members, some of whom even acquiesced in a proposition to have the new bonds exempted from taxation in order that the bill might pass. It finally went over at adjournment.

Portugal and Spain.

The news from the Iberian peninsula continues to be flat. Prim has not yet told us who is to be the government candidate for the Spanish throne. Meanwhile it is not difficult to perceive that in Portugal as well as in Spain things are not in a settled condition. Our latest news from Portugal is to the effect that Saldanha has become more and more the popular idol. Our latest news from Spain informs us that it is the aim of the revolutionary party to unite the peninsula under the house of Braganza. Is there, after all, an understanding between Prim and Saldanha? It has always been our opinion that both Spain and Portugal will prove themselves blind to their own interests if they do not make a bold effort to make the peninsula a unit. If Saldanha and Prim can agree the work is as good as done. Prim has given the world good proof during the last eighteen months that he is master of Spain. Saldanha, by one bold stroke, has given us as good proof that he is naster of Portugal. If Dom Ferdinand can be induced to sacrifice his pleasures and his scholastic leisure and accept the responsibilities of the Spanish throne, a few years of his rule would prepare the Spanish people for the recognition of his son as the chief of the united kingdom. Whatever the result may be it is undeniable that Saldanha and Prim have an opportunity which rarely falls to the lot of great statesmen, and which great statesmen do not let slip. The union of Spain and Portugal would be a gain to humanity. It would be an important step in that union movement which is revealing itself all over Europe. Our eyes are upon the two soldier statesmen. If they prove themselves equal to the occasion history will not forget them.

THE CHINESE LABOR PROBLEM. -The meeting held last evening in Tompkins squarethough in numbers far from a metropolitan mass meeting-will at least have the effect of causing thorough inquiry into the subject of Chinese contract labor for this country. The resolutions adopted, and which are to be submitted to Congress, recite in a lengthy preamble the numerous grievances of the workingmen and ask that the importation of the Chinese or coolie laborers under the prevalent contract system be effectually prohibited. Mayor Hall took the ground, in his speech, that, although immigration from foreign countries was desirable and contributed to the development of our national resources, the compulsory labor of these Chinese, imported under contract and coming in conflict with free labor, was to be deprecated. On the German stand some wild and impracticable agitators appear to have been allowed unreasonable sway, for they talked of "fight," of "blood," that "capitalists had no right to exist in this country," that "the country and city were made by the workingmen," and that in case of necessity "they would take their own "and more such and similar nonsense Even the best founded right is but illy defended by threatening a wrong, and to attack injustice with injustice seldom leads to suc-

ULSTER OR ULCER?-Ulster county, in this State, is becoming the most notorious region n the country for horrible deeds. The most shocking cases of human depravity occur there. Rondout seems to be a nest hole of incarnate demons, and other parts of the county, to judge from the criminal record as given in the local papers, make a shocking exhibit. If these startling things continue to occur in Ulster she will soon be worthy of the title of the "ulcer" county of the State. Where is that model philosopher on the Canal street plan, Judge Hardenburgh, that he does not put a stop to these unparalleled enormities?

MOUNTED POLICEMEN IN THE PARK .- Notwithstanding the efficiency of the present corps of police in Central Park, there are frequent complaints of fast and reckless driving, which, if persisted in, will exclude from the Park many who would otherwise enjoy a pleasant afternoon in their vehicles on these magnificent pleasure grounds. This fast driving business must be stopped; and we suggest to the Park Commissioners, in order to accomplish this end, the propriety of having a few mounted policemen, expert horsemen, who will be prepared to head off the fast drivers and bring them down to the required and lawful gait. This will be among the most Interesting improvements the Commissioners can at the present time inaugurata

The Artillery School at Fortress Monroe. In our suggestions that troops should be sent from the Eastern forts to strengthen our army on the Plains we had no idea that such a school of artillery study as that established at Fortress Monroe should be interfered with. Wherever the army can be used to the best adgantage there it should be located. It ought not to be permitted to remain idle in the garrisons on the Eastern coast at a time when murder and devastation are rampant on the Western frontier. The simple fact is that troops are wanted on the Plains. Almost every officer who is placed in a difficult position with the Indians complains that he has not men enough to protect himself.

Is it not, therefore, the duty of the War Department to send more troops to the frontier? There is no necessity for interfering with schools of instruction such as that at Fortress Monroe or anywhere else. We have no reason to suppose that the establishment at Fortress Monroe is not a very well conducted and valuable institution. But that is not the question. Artillery schools do not exist in all our garrisons: but plenty of unemployed soldiers do exist in these places, who might be employed in "solving the Indian question" on the Plains in a practical way. This is the matter at issue, and it is one which must be settled by the War Department and the Interior Department.

THE ROMAN COUNCIL AND INFALLIBILITY.-Infallibility, it is possible, will be defined at a very early moment in Rome. it should be so is no ground of complaint so far as we are concerned. It is manifest that the Pope, yielding to bad advisers, wishes it. Many Frenchmen grumble. Not a few Germans protest. Some Americans growl. But, outside of certain cliques and coteries beyond some timid churchmen and some Protestant reformers, who cares about infallibility? It can do the world no harm. It will do it no good. If we have any suggestion to make it is this :- Let the Catholic Church make arrangements for the successor of Pio None. Let them imitate the example of the Buddhists, and single out the comeliest and most intellectual boy in Christendom. In filling the office of the Grand Lama of Thibet this the Buddhists have just done. Let the Catholic Church do the same. During the nonage of the successor of Pio Nono it is nossible that in some way an infallible Pope might be trained.

JOCULAR MURDER TRIALS.—The science of challenging jurors in a murder trial appears to have been made a study by Mr. Edwin James, the counsel for Sheridan, the very atest murderer, at the trial yesterday. One man, otherwise qualified, happened to be a bellhanger, and Mr. Edwin James objected to him on that account, as implying a predilection for hanging. Another was an undertaker, and in his case the joke which Mr. Edwin James made is obvious. These pleasant little replications, besides insuring the selection of a just and impartial jury, throw a gay and enlivening appearance about what too often is made to look like a solemn and gloomy proceeding. Besides, when the plea of insanity comes up, as it will in the case of Sheridan, no doubt, these little rejoinders will go far to convince the jury that the man must have been insane to join in the laugh, as he did, at such ill-timed jokes.

THE ICE TYRANNY IS ABOMINABLE. - Companies have been merged together; a fabulous price fixed upon for the summer necessity; employés have been specially instructed not to pay attention to rights of consumers, who, are bound to respect, and the drivers of ice carts allow themselves to be subjected to a species of blackmail that might be regarded as extremely cool were it a mid-winter operation. Is there no way to protect our citizens from the rapacity of these ice monopolists? If none can be devised by the consumers would it not be a good idea for the next Legislature to pass a stringent law affecting the case?

HOLD UP, THERE !- A lobby is said to be at work in Washington to sell out the interests of the people of the city of New York in a valuable portion of the Battery. While the work of improvement and beautification is going on from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvel creek, is it not a shame that there should be obstructions thrown in the way at, practically, the very starting point of these improvements, at the bulwark of New York bay, the tongue of Manhattan Island, the once proud old Battery itself? The people of the city should be better informed upon this matter of a private sale of property in which they possess inalienable and constitutional rights. Therefore we say to Congress and the interested lobby in this connection-Hold up, there!

SUPERINTENDENT JOURDAN issues two orders to-day: one providing for a rigid enforcement of the Sunday liquor law; the other looking to a reasonable enforcement of order and peace on the Fourth. The liquor order should have been issued and enforced long ago, and the delay in it has cost several lives already. But we are not disposed to grumble now, provided it is enforced rigidly. We hope never again to hear of such a pandemonium as this city exhibited on Sunday last. As to the fireworks order, the patriotic boys must give vent to their enthusiasm, and it is best to direct their efforts in that direction wisely than to stop them altogether.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM CUBA, published this morning, reports much despondency in Spanish circles because of the refusal of the home government to send more troops to the island. The guerilla system of warfare adopted by the insurgents will enable them to carry on the contest for an indefinite period of time. Cholera, smallpox and yellow fever had combined with the Cubans against the Spaniards, and not even the satisfaction felt with the message of President Grant to Congress could impart confidence to the adherents

A STRANGE STORY is reported from Blackwell's Island-that of the woman who died of smallpox, and whose husband, by bribing a surgeon at the hospital, obtained possession of her body and buried it in Greenwood with imposing ceremonies. It is the rule to bury all smallpox patients on Blackwell's Island, and the reason is obvious, but if this report is true the rule may as well be a dead letter

The Spanish Press on the Local Situation, In our day and generation the public press has become the eyes and the voice of the people; and where any liberty is left to it, to carefully scan its tendency towards this or that opinion is to obtain a pretty fair knowledge of what is really at work in the bosom of at least the intelligent mass of any nationality. We may therefore, not unreasonably, turn to this great exponent of fact for some clue to guide us out of the bewildering labyrinth of Spanish politics as they are at present

Madrid has become to Spain very much what Paris is to France-the centre and the index of the nation's activity of mind. The provinces do not always move with it at once, and both Cadiz and Barcelona have repeatedly declared their mental independence, but they, sooner or later, follow its lead and sustain its initiative. Paris frequently changes its mind and supports on the morrow what it yesterday opposed. So does Madrid. But whatever may be the expression for the moment, if it be persisted in for a length of time the departments finally come round to it. In this point of view it is quite curious to note the political complexion of the journals that daily appeal to the mind of the Spanish capital. They are forty in number, of which nine, classified as follows, earnestly advocate the election of the Duke of Montpensier to the royal dignity, to wit :- Las Novedades (progressist), La Correspondencia de Bepaña, La Opinione Nacional, Centinela del Pueblo and Impertinente, all independent; the Puente de Alcolea, democratic; the Diario Espanol, the Politica and the Pais, all liberal. Two others have contended, by turns, for the Duke of Aosta, for King Ferdinand of Portugal, and for the Duke of Genoa. They now favor the election of Espartero, and are the Eco del Progreso and Independencia Espanola. They are both progressist. Two of the moderado stripe sustain Don Alfonso. viz :- La Epoca and El Tiempo. viz.: La Epoca and El Tiempo. One is still faithful to Queen Isabella and all her claims and protests, and is, otherwise, a moderado. It is the Eco de España. The Pueblo, the Discusion and the Sufragio Universal are for a unitary or consolidated republic, with one central power. The Republica Federal and the Igualidad are for federal republic, similar to Switzerland. One-El Imparcial-is, seemingly, democratic, but really moderado, makes its special aim and employment the defeat of Montpensier. The Iberia is regarded by everybody as the special organ of the Minister of State, and sits comfortably on the fence, ready to go with the majority.

La Esperanza, La Regeneracion, El Pensaniento Español and El Legitimista are all for Don Carlos, and are edited with considerable force and ability. The remainder of the forty have but a very limited issue and are purely speculative concerns, leading an ephemeral existence that may terminate at any moment.

From the above statement, which, in proportion of number and style, quite fairly represents the tone of the whole kingdom, it will be seen that Montpensier stands better than any other single candidate, but is not strong enough against them all. The voices of the whole group of journals in the Babel of argument that they have raised, and the political confusion of tongues that has fallen upon them, begin to converge toward a compromise, and that compromise will be hatched out into a chick, most likely, of the Napoleonic if not of Napoleonic race, beneath the French imperial wing. Let us hope that the young bird may prove to be an eagle of the nobler

THREE GREAT SCOTSMEN GOSS. -Sir James Clarke is no more. Sir James Simpson is gone. So, too, is one of the greatest of modern surgeons, Mr. Sym. These three did much to maintain the grory of the old Edinburg School. Clarke reaped his honors in London. Simpson and Syme reaped theirs in Edinburg. The three did much tod tain the ancient reputation of the Ediaburg School of Medicine—the best of Paris was not

Bulls in the Coal. -No sooner did the coal speculators find out that Congress had not decided to take the tax off coul than they commenced to bull the black dlamonds, and ran up the prices at their auction sales to a fictitious value. This will not do. Coal is down, and no dodge of this kind can bring it up. The supply is abundant, with no prospect whatever of a failure in the mining district. No schemes in the auction mart can, therefore, affect the substantial facts in the case.

COLLECTOR BAILEY'S SURETIES are to be sued for the amount of the deficiency in his accounts-\$603,951. This is the right way to do it. Uncle Sam is not to be imposed upon by endorsers and securities any more than private individuals are. We wait with great interest to see how this suit will terminate.

THE KNIFE AT MIDNIGHT.

Terrible Stabbing Case—A Man Shockingly Cut, and Reinses to Aid the Arrest of His Assailant.
About half-past one o'clock this morning officer

Trass, of the Second precinct, found a man, named Patrick Neville, suffering from two terrible stab riously by a man nicknamed "Ninny" Roach. Neville is captain of one of the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company's barges, now lying at Bur ling slip, but he refufes to give the name of the vessel. He resides in Hoboken, at No. 160 Newark street, and says he had returned from Hoboken by the Cortlandt street ferry, when he met Roach in Cortlandt street, and having had a former difficulty with him the old trouble was revived, and ended in Roach inflicting the wounds as above stated. One cut is very deep, on the right side, just above the hip, the other is on the left hip. When found by the officer he had walked to Broadway and John street, and was bleeding terribly. Roach escaped. Neville was in a dangerous condition at two o'clock this morning, and was vomiting, a very bad symptom. Roach lives in West Seventeenth street; but Neville is surly and abrupt when questioned as to the number of Roach's abode, though he says he knows it. There seems to be a mystery about the case somewhere.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COM-PANY.—The report from Washington to the effect that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company had neglected for five months to make returns to the United States Assessor is not correct. Mr. Cleveland, the Assessor, says the returns of the company have been made regularly month after month, within the